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FAINTHEARTED.

I asked her if she'd marry me, Love made me half-demented, She kindly heard my earnest plea,

And blushingly consented. Since then the wedding day she's set, Her trousseau's almost ready; I know that I'm in luck, and yet

My nerves are quite unsteady. I loved her then and I love her now, Her love makes life worth living; But secretly I must avow I feel a strong misgiving.

Sometimes I wish that I were free, And hadn't gone and done it, Since her papa has shown to me The bill for her last bonnet.



BY CHARLES J. BELLAMY.

CHAPTER XL

Copyrighted by the Author, and published by arrangement with him. ICONTINUED.1

UNGRATEFUL POPULACE. Philip Breton sat late over the tea table, one evening some days after. His father had come home with a good deal on his mind. Indeed, the old gentleman, who generally laid aside his hardness outside his own doors, had sat in silence wrinkling his forehead very inartistically almost throughout the

"Poor folks are always ungrateful," he exclaimed harshly at last as he shook his head severely at the finid servant who offered him

"Here I have whitewashed every house for them, and it was only to-night I heard some grumbling old woman tell her husband, she wondcred how old Breton would like to live in one of his own tenements."

Philip said nothing. It had been his habit

time in rebuilding, and this is the time they | looked nervously at his father and then at select to ask for fire escapes. Yield them an | the three awkward figures in the doorway, inch and they want an ell. I suppose they | with the breathless servant girl behind them think I cught to run the factory for a big benevolent institution. Every man that is poor curses me for it, and not one shiftess family in town, Pll warrant, but would lay the fault on my shoulders. By the way, Phil, you have been to college; you is all." ought to know if there isn't any way I can stop the tongue of that tall brown haired fellow. Can't the law touch him? I have

"Discharged Curren!" exclaimed Philip. "You don't mean it! why, he is the man that "You must take him back at once-you must take him back at once, no matter what he "No matter what he has done either, I sup-

pose," said Mr. Breton, with some heat. Perhaps I know more of the interesting young man than you de," he went on indiscreetly. "It may be as well for you if I open your eyes a little what is it, Mary!" "Three men at the door, sir. They want

"I think they are workmen." The mill owner found three of his workmen in his study; all standing when he entered because they felt less awkward on their feet.

"Send my son in," he called to Mary. "He might as well learn how to meet this sort of

very fierca. One of them kept gazing longngly out of the window, and smoothing his napless felt hat. Another, out of whose soiled coat pocket stuck the stem of a clay pipe, was studying the ceiling of the room with an intensity only explainable by his fear of his mester's eve. They were two of the men who had peered into the parlor windows of this very house on the evening our story commences. The third was John Graves; whose eves were fixed unflinchingly on the mill Philip came in he was a little startled to see his quondam host, but the man had other things to fink of than the possible identity of this elegantly dressed young gentleman with the ungrateful tramp he had kept once

in the hall, sir, and they sent us up to ask a Mr. Breton had seated himself before his

long office table and pulled up a file of busi-

loudly. "You talk so much you aren't fit to Some of the noisiest of you will find themselves out of a job some fine morning; one man did the other day." The two other men looked anxiously at

th ir spokesman. If they had dared they w. u'd have begun to make excuses for com-Their wives and babies must be fed. and ta king about their rights wouldn't ever feed the B Let others who could afford to offend him go to the meetings. But the poor fellows were arraid to raise their voices, even

"But the willingest of us all don't want to be roasted to dear 's, and it aint a bit pleaswives and children bur, at up before our eyes. Our women aint quite a purty as those of the rich, but we prize 'er, as much. We come to ask for fire escapes on the mills. So if there should happen to come a fire in day time, when the mills were full, the poor critters could git out." It was quite a long speech for John Graves in such angua; presence, and he delivered it in the monoto. 1028 Yankee drawl which carries high tragedy or low comedy without a distinction of accent



"There is no danger," he answered with a gruff laugh, "and in business we can't spend much money providing against very unlikely events. Fire escapes would be a piece of useless extravagance." Mr. Breton looked sharply at his visitors over the file of letters. "It would make necessary another cut in your pay" Bill Rogers fingered his pipe uneasily in the significant silence that followed, and finally drew it half out of his pocket through

force of nabit in distress. Then he found his "Yer jokin', squire; yer wouldn't cut us poor devils down again. The last cut seemed as if it would kill us, till we found how little critter don't expect nothin' else. Why, squire, a dog has the best of some on us now for folks let him steal." The tall man thrust back his pipe into the depths of his pocket, and his face hardened into a sullen expression soon that she had never loved him? But he

might as well give us the least we can give on of marriage to her. There was a new flush here as support us in prison."

The mill owner rose to his feet with a reasonable beings had no conception of the principles of political economy, but always had some particular hardship of their own to urge against its beautiful theories, as if what made the rich more rich must not in some way help the beggars even that cringed at

"Well, well, I don't mean to cut you again if you don't bother me too much. I have lost so much that I really can't afford another dollar of expense." He rang the bell

There was a gleam of sarcastic humor in

John Graves' black eyes. "But wouldn't it now be quite a loss to burn up a thousand such good cheap factory han's! I wouldn't thought you could afford that. These fire bcapes now"-"Show them out, Mary," interrupted Mr.

in a week," and he shut the office door after them with a slam. "But you have let those men go away thinking you had just as lief they would be. burned to death," expostulated Philip, flush-

"Nothing of the kind, sir, only that-but do you take sides with them? That is the last thing I expected, that my own son would take part against me." Possibly the old spoken quite as harshly to the workmen as he had. It would be repeated all about town. And it was certainly incautious, but his very uneasiness made him the more provoked at Philip's suggestion. "I presume you picked up a few socialistic ideas at school. No doubt you would like to put on been detained down in the village, and had the fire escapes out of the money your mother left you." He rang the bell violently. "Yes I would," exclaimed Philip, his eyes lighting up. "I will be very glad to pay for it all. It seems unjust, somehow, to crowd the men and girls into the mills as thick as they can work, and not provide so but that they all may be burned to"-

"Mary, bring those three men back," interrupted Mr. Breton. "But they are on the street by this." "It makes no difference," and the choleric

old gentleman brought his fist down with a

crash on the table. "Go after them if you have to chase them a mile. Bring them back, I say." The little office clock ticked its loudest to lately, when his father got on this theme, to break the silence until the door opened to let keep silence. He was puzzled to know what | in the returning committee. What could it mean? Mr. Breton stood with his back "Why, look at it, Phil. The insurance on | turned to them, drumming on the window the burned mill won't make up for the lost | pane, while Philip, pale and uncomfortable,

> "You can report to your meeting," said Mr. Breton in a constrained voice, without facing the workmen, "that my son will put on the fire escapes at his own expense. That

The men were astonished. So the young mill owner's son had begun to redeem his promise of the night of the fire. There were rough words of gratitude on their lips, their hearts were in a glow, after the first chill of disappointment, but there was an influence in the little office that hushed their eager speech, and they only ducked their heads in awkward acknowledgment and followed the

"Did you suppose," said Mr. Breton in a calmer tone as he left the window and took his chair by the long table, "that I was going to let you pay for those fire escapes? Not a penny, my deer boy, but you can have the credit of it, discredit I should call it." He opened the drawer and drew out a sheet of

"The Breton Mills," was printed at the top. He dipped his pen in the ink and wrote in the

Then he wrote the address, as follows: "John T. Giddings, Esq., Attorney at Law, 12 Loring street. Lockout.

"Please sit down, Phil. I am not much in the habit of talking of my business to anybody, but I presume it is your right to buow this." Mr. Breton laid down his pen and clasped his hands behind his back. "I want to make this mill four times its present size; I haven't the money, but other men have. I am going to take those other men in with me, and then turn the whole thing into a corporation. Giddings is managing it for me. Philip's face fell. A corporation! Then all his thoughts of some day letting a little light into the lives of the villagers, so far always in the shadow, his dreams which had lent a new dignity to his life, were all for nothing. A soulless corporation, with nobody to blame for an act of injustice! How it would rivet the shackles of the poor past any power of his hands to loose them.

"What is the trouble, my boy?" smiled his father, in his superior windom. "One would think you wanted the torgh job I have had. over again. It is too much, too much for s man; why, I thought I was doing on a kindness. A man thinks, at first, he is strong, that he won't care for the murmurs and the threatenings of his help, but he gets tired. The amount of power, almost like God's, Philip," said Mr. Breton excitedly, "almost like God's, which a big fortune gives a man, is too much, too much." He came around the

table, and put his hand on his son's shoulder. "The people are poor and unhappy; we can't shut our eyes to it. Don't we all wonder, he went on in this new, strange mood Philip was fairly startled at, "don't we all wonder what life is worth to them that they are so hungry for the bread that keeps the breath in them? And they all blame the men who own the mills; they think it is our hardness and injustice. A man may know he is all right, that rich men have always done as he is doing, that the few always have the best of everything, and seem to deprive the masses of their rights. But it wears on a man; he wants to get behind somebody or something

The little office clock ticked on restlessly. for another week, and Philip had come to feel that to be in love may be the most terrible misfortune of a man's life. His pride had not let him call again on Bertha for days of distress, days of hot, dry wretchedness, whose dawn was a new, pitiless reminder of his quenchless passion that met only insult. It was insult, as he felt it, for a lover has ensibilities painfully acute, and can detect the slightest change in a woman's relations sweet or bi, ter to him; a shade of expression in the beaut, ul blue eyes, has a meaning clearer than wo. ds, to thrill him with hope, or plunge him in o despair. And in those days, too, he found time to remember how unloverlike Bertha had always been to him, and the many times she had met his ardor with coldness, with all the instances of hardness and neglect she had met, vi out to his devotion, rose up in his mind like hideous sins that will not be forgot. How he had fooled himself, and yet he had been so hat by in his

There came a light tap at the door. Ho closed the drawers and turned about in Lis chair in time to see Mary, the maid, enter | gach, and submit to it. with a letter for him. He glanced at the writing, and then was so angry at the sweet glow about his heart that he tossed the letter carelessly on the tabla

The maid had lingered with a woman's unwearying taste for sentiment; but now she slammed the door on him and went bridling down the hall in high dudgeon. "He's a pretty beau, ho is," she muttered; "if I was that girl of his I'd teach him to

treat my love letters that way." But the maid did not see, for the door was shut, what might have better suited her ideas of propriety. Her young master had torn open the envelope and read the three lines of the letter before Mary had finished her disgusted soliloquy. Then he rerend it a dozen the Legislature in the exercise of its times and behaved generally in as foolish a fashion as the most exacting sweetheart could have desired. But there were only three

"I have not deserved it, I do not deserve it; but will you call before 7 to-night? But where was his sullen determination

never to see her again? Had he forgotten so

on his face, which any woman might have thought handsome now, and a new bright bustling movement of impatience. The un- light in his eyes, Why, it was near 7 o'clock now. And he rose to go out.

"Bah!" It was his father who opened the door and came in, tearing a scrap of paper between his fat fingers. But Philip thrust his letter into his inside pocket, and then made sure it was safe, as if

it were a precious ticket of admission. "My dear Phil, if there ever was a man fool enough to try and give the poor what they want, they would lead him the wildest kind of a wild goose chase, I can tell you. You'll see yet I was right about those fire escapes. Since they have got those the help are clamoring for something new every day. They devote all their spare time trying to think of some Right they are kept out of. I suppose the ninnies imagine the mills ought to be run in their interest," and Mr. Breton smiled at

the absurdity of the idea conjured up. Then Breton angrily. "You might as well know, he tossed the torn bits of paper into the waste basket. "There goes one of their warnings; I have burned a dozen within a week. "If I I could find a thousand as good and as cheap, don't do this or that, my wills will stop,' they read. I wouldn't wonder if a strike was brewing. I only hope they will give me one more day. They might scare some of the capitalists if they should make a disturbance to-morrow, but after to-morrow it will be too late. They can do their worst; we shall al-

ways have the whip hand of them." "Is your corporation actually going to be gentleman was a little ashamed of having started to-morrow?" exclaimed Philip, breathlessly; "I didn't know but it was given up." "I never give anything up, my son. But you can help me a good deal if you will. The hands trust you, they would do as you urged them. You understand how to talk to them. Yes, you do; don't stop me; didn't your ready tongue save the mill once the night of the fire! Now, just you run down town, go into their meeting, if there is any, calm them down some way, I don't care how, Philip; all I want is one day more. If they should happen to strike to-morrow, good gracious, Phil, it might knook my corporation scheme all to smithercens. Little mercy they'd ever get after that from me, though. You see they won't gain anything either way, strike or no strike, but you see I might

> Philip moved toward the door in silence. To-morrow goodby to hope from any help of his, and his father expected him to-"That's right, my boy; don't delay; I am expecting a man here every minute, and

"But, father, I can't"-"Yes, you can. Ah! good evening, Mr. Giddings. My son, Mr. Giddings, my law-"But I must say one word to you."

"No, positively not one moment, Phil; later on. Good night."

RE-APPORTIONMENT

SPEECH OF HCN. G. J. PATTERSON. ERS' ASSOCIATION, FEB-

RUARY 4, 1888. If the question were asked upon what principles the House of Representatives n our General Assembly was formed, the language of the Constitution would be a brief and exact reply, as follows: 'The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and twenty-four members to be apportioned among the several counties according to the numper of inhabitants in each." But the facts revealed by the U.S. Census of 1880 show that this principle of the Constitution is inoperative and disregarded. A comparison of the population in, and representation from, Charleston and Greenville counties make this evident. Charleston county with a population of 68,327 bas 12 members in the House, or one member for every 5,693 inhabitants. Greenville county with a population of 42,876, or nearly two-thirds as many as Charleston, has 4 members only, or only one member for every 10,719 inhabitants. f Greenville were represented in the House, on same basis of population as Charleston is now, she would have 7 members instead of 4; and if Charleston were represented on same basis as Greenville, she would have only 6 memin another form: Assuming that one- the Census thereafter in 1886. It was fifth of the voters, (which is the usual! proportion,) then Charleston with 13,-665 voters elects 12 members, or one for every 1138 voters, while Greenville with 8,575 voters elects 4 members only—or one member for 2143 voters. t thus appears that in forming the House of Representatives, in legislation for the State, in the distribution of the offices of the State by the State convention (which is based on the Legislature.) and in administering the affairs for nearly as much as two votes in Greenville county. Gross inequalities,

between other counties. This statement no doubt will excite our astonishment, because it has not been ventilated by the press and on the hustings in a way proportioned to its importance. Some of you may ask, How can these things be? Have the Radicals, or other party, hostile to the Democracy, been instrumental in procuring a result so foreign to republican government?' The answer is 'No!' 'The last apportionment of representation was made by the Radicals 1876 early part c. 1877, and are now, and have been ever since 1877, in almost undisputed supremacy.' Then you may inquire. Does not the Constitution peremptorily require a new apportionment as often as once in every ten years? The answer is 'Yes; but the taking of the Census and reapportionment has been repeatedly defeated in the Legislature.' Then you will likely say. Well, if the Democratic party of the State has done this, I suppose it is all right, and I am willing to accept it as

The refusal to take the Census in 1884 and 1885 preparatory to re-apportionment of representation, is in my of whom 5,319 were against it and orinion a breach of one of the cardinal, fundamental principles of the Constitution of 1868 of this State, and indeed of one of the principles which forms the foundation of American liberty; and the refusal in 1887 to re-apportion on the U.S. Census of 1880, or upon a State Census, was a similar breach of the same principle in the amendment of 1886 to the Constitution of 1868. power can thus overleap the barriers of the Constitution and put at defiance this fundamental principle of American liberty, then our boasted freedom is a de-

lusion and a spare.

as he added solemnly: "I callate another cut | remembered that moment that to-morrow | author, and does not approve of, these | a bill to re-apportion representation on | fiance of well established rules of in- | its seal of condemnation on this and would fill all the jails in the country. Yer was the day she had promised to let him talk repeated infractions upon the bulwarks the basis of the U. S. Census of 1380; terpretation? of our independence. I think I will be and it passed the House by a small ma- But some level-headed man may say the high trust confided in it, and show able to show to you that this grievous jority, as I am told. It then came to It will not do to dogmatize in this mat- itself unworthy of the confidence of the wrong has been perpetrated by a coterie the Senate, was referred as usual to the ter. One party says that re-apportion- people. of short-sighted politicians, seeking to judiciary committee, but a majority of ment under U.S. census of 1880 is Re-apportionment is to be demanded prolong unjustly the power they have that committee (5 out of 9) reported unconstitutional, and another says it is for other considerations than merely to under the apportionment of 1876, in against the bill, on the ground that it constitutional. It is fair to concede carry out the principles of abstract jusorder, no doubt, to advance sectional was unconstitutional. In the majority that each is honest in the opinion ex- tice. The most important legislation purposes, and that they have concen- report it is asserted that prior to the pressed. And if we act on that rule may turn, and often does turn, as is trated their influence in the State Sen- amendment of 1886 to the constitution, bow are we to decide?' The answer is well illustrated by the history of this ate, a small body of men, composed of 'the manner then provided by law di- 'That if the opponents to re-apportion- question, by a few votes. The excla-35 members, and thus accomplished rected the enumeration to be made un- ment do honestly believe they are right, sion of one or a few lawful members, their ends by defeating the taking of der State laws in every tenth year from they must concede, in view of the dif- the admission of one or a few persons the Census and re-apportionment. At 1875; and yet four of these five mem- ferent opinions expressed by men equally not lawfully members may be attended one time this was done by obtaining aid bers were members of the Senate in competent to decide, and having no even in legislation with consequences of from those pot in sympathy with their 1884 and 1885, and voted against greater self interest to serve than they, a most serious import. the State must incur to take the Census, or to re-apportion representation on the doubt. As soon as it is admitted that petuates injustice. The State Demo-At another time they alleged the meth- U. S. Census of 1880. In the same re- there is reasonable ground of doubt cratic Convention virtually elects all the od proposed was unconstitutional. These port they assert that 'An apportionment they are cut off from all defence in officers of the State and moulds the admembers were elected as Demo- must be based on mathematical calcu- persisting in opposition.' For another ministration of its affairs. The State crats by Democrats, but the Dem- lation, and not on any surmise or ap- legal maxim is 'that the 'probable is Convention is formed by representation ocratic party is not responsible for their proximation. It must be an absolute always to be preferred to 'the impro- from each county just double what it uppardonable felly of approving of what a well known fact that in 1878 Beau- to the difficult, the intelligible to the latere. If the evil exists as pointed out

> in the Senate. Now, if you will begin county was divided similarly into two ble, and in accord with good faith and Greenville, Spartanburg, Marlboro, at the corner of Edgefeld and Aiken comatics of Charleston and Berkeley, common sense. This, it seems to me, Sumter and Beaufort will have two counties on the Savannah river and from and their representation fixed at 12 for settles the question against those that members each less than they are entinorthern line of Lezington till it touch- tion of this bill the Senate refused to intelligibility, good faith and common lawful admission of 14 on one side and es Richland, and so on northern line of indefinitely postpone this report; and sense are all against them. Richland, Sumter, Darlington and Mar- rejected the bill by a vote of 19 against But we go still further and say, that other in any choice for State officers in ion, to the North Carclina line, you to 15 in favor of it-the Senator from there is no difference of opinion on this the State convention. The whole policy parallel to the coast, on each side of voted against the bill, 14 were from be- 1868 and the amendment of 1886 both trolled by a minority to the serious detwhich there will be 17 counties, the low and 5 from above the line, and of clearly declare that representation in riment of the majority and of right. upper half having 17 Senators.

> 1880 were made, there would be a re- counties that voted against each of the two parties is as to the proper method der the new amendment of 1886.' If duction in the number of representa- preceding bills, to wit: Charleston, of ascertaining the number of inhabi- in 1884 and 1885 the plain provisions tives in four counties, to wit, Charles- Colleton, Beaufort, Orangeburg, Hamp- tants in the several counties, and not of the Constitution were trampled upon, ton 4, Hampton 1, Aiken 1, and Rich- ton, Barnwell, Clarendon. Richland, as to the principle of distributing re- why may it not be done again? Inland 1-all four of which lie South of Lexington and Williamsburg. this dividing line, and there would be From this recitation of facts it ap- Which of these two is the highest again if we quietly submit to the wrong an increase of one representative in each pears-1st. That the Constitution be- and most important, 'The distribution already done. If they have done this of the seven counties of Greenville, fore, and as amended in, 1886 explic- of representation in accordance with in the green tree what will they do in Laurens, Spartanburg, Edgefield, Marl- itly provides for re-apportionment of population,' or 'The enumeration of the dry? Experience proves that silent boro, Sumter and Beaufort. Five of representation of the basis of popula- the inhabitants in order to distribute? submission to wrong invites further and

p. 358 Senate Journal 1884. In 1885 a bill to authorize the Govand passed, upon a call of the yeas and

This bill, when brought to discussion, bers instead of 12. Or stating the case that it would be unconstitutional to take sectional in material and aims. the line-p. 285 Senate Journal 1885. Sixteen of the Senators that voted recited: against the bill of 1884, voted also

against the bill of 1885. of State, one vote in Charleston counts bill was proposed in the Senate to make to the number of inhabitants contained heal him of a bilious fever. The phythe apportionment on the U. S. Census in each; an enumeration of the inhab- sician proceeded to administer those poof 1880, and it was defeated by a vote itants for this purpose shall be made in tions and medicines that would cure his Authorities berein provided, for their not so great, but similar to these, exist of 1880, and it was deteated by a vote itants for this purpose shall be made in thousand inedictions.

of 19 against to 11 in favor—5 Sena- eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and patient. The patient, however, thought of 19 against to 11 in favor—5 Senators being absent, to wit, Senator from shall be made in the course of every that the right method for restoring his Clarendon, Fairfield, Spartanburg, tenth year thereafter, in such manner health was by salivation. The physi-

Newberry and Edgefield. At this same session of 1885, a member of the flouse from Spartauburg in- time in its discretion adopt the imtroduced a joint resolution for an amendment of the Constitution, authorizing census as a true and correct enumerathe Legislature to make the apportion- tion of the inhabitants of the several ment either upon a Census taken by the Counties, and make the apportionment method as he saw it. State, or upon the immediately preced- and assignment of Representatives ing U. S. Census. This joint resolu- among the several Counties according probably to the Scribes and Pharisees tion passed the House by a vote of 111 to said enumeration: Provided how- who reproached the disciples for viofor to our against it-p. 267 of House ever, This amendment shall not prevent lating the Sabbath day in gathering Journal 1885. The resolution then the General Assembly from providing corn as they passed through the fields, handsome or ugly; whether their with him, by signs too subtle for unstimular leading and rubbing it in their hands in order marriage portion consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally and rubbing it in their hands in order marriage portion consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally and rubbing it in their hands in order marriage portion consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally and rubbing it in their hands in order marriage portion consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally and rubbing it in their hands in order marriage portion consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the Senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the senate when it was amendally consists of good fine came to the senate when it was a consist of good fine came to the senate when it was a consist of good fine came to the senate when the came to the senate when it was a consist of good fine came to the senate when it was a consist of good fine came to the senate when the came to the senate lated o bservation. A hair's breadth variations revelations revela ment of 1886. As thus amended it vided for by law. vote, and was afterwards adopted by a law that 'where words are plain there Sabbath. So likewise the enumeration last phrase, which is another proverpassed the Senate with one dissenting upanimons vote in the House.

This amendment was submitted to'a these words plain? copular vote, at the general election of 1886. The Register of Columbia, and the News and Courier, the two papers of widest circulation in the State, advised the electors to vote against it The adopted a re-apportionment of represen- great writer on constitutional law, as tation could be made before 1891 on the follows : U. S. Census of 1880. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 22,781. 17,462 in its favor. It is fair to assume, under the circumstances, that these who voted for, or against it, did so because a re-apportionment might thereby be made (as the News and Courier said.) upon the Census of 1880. The opposition to the amendment was strongest (as shown by the vote) in that section of the State that would lose by a re-apportionment on Census of 1880. Legislature at its session of 1886.

Democratic party of this State is not the reverenced by the Legislature, proposed that it therefore has been taken in de-should at cuce and with emphasis put handsome companies.

real ends by dwelling on the heavy cost every bill proposing to take the Census furnishes the ground for a reasonable And like all wrong it breeds and peracts, unless it shall now be guilty of the arithmetical result.' And yet it was bable, the fair to the unfair, 'the easy bas in the two branches of the Legisfort county was divided by Act of Leg- unintelligible.' And, again: 'Good then Charleston county will have eight In this State there are 34 counties islature into two counties of Beaufort faith and common sense are the leading more members in the State convention. and Charleston county having been al- and Hampton, and their representation stars that must control.' The doubt- and Hampton, Aiken and Richland lowed two Senators and each of the fixed at 3 each without any enumera- should be resolved in favor of that each two members more than they are other counties one, makes 35 members tion. And again in 1881 Charleston which is probable, fair, easy, intelligi- entitled to; while Edgefield, Laurens, thence follow the northern line of Aiken | Charleston and 5 for Berkeley without | contributed to the defeat of re-apportiled to. See what damage might be till it touches Lezington, and thence on any enumeration. On the considera- tionment, because probability, fairness, done to the rightful majority by the unwill divide the State by a line nearly Marion being absent. Of the 19 that point, to wit: 'That the constitution of of the State may by this means be conlower half having 18 Senators and the the 15 that voted for it, 12 were from the House shall be apportioned among Nor will it do for us to fold our hands above and 3 from below the line. the counties in accordance with the and say this is all wrong, but it will Now, if re-apportionment of repre- Eleven of the Senators voting against number of inhabitants in each,' and come right in four years; for in 1891

these counties are above the dividing tion. 2nd. That the House of Repre- Clearly the first is a constitutional repeated aggression. line, and two, Sumter and Beaufort, sentatives of 1887, as well as the prior principle of the gravest character and Keeping these facts in mind let us -freshest from the people, and there- it. In other words, the apportionment proceed. In 1884 a bill to take the fore most likely to correctly reflect pub- is always constitutional if made in pro-Census, preliminary to re-apportion- lie sentiment, passed the bill for re-ap- portion to population, however or in ment, was proposed in the House, the portionment in 1887; as also in 1885 whatever way the number of inhabimost numerous and popular branch of and 1884. 3rd. That the voters of the tants is ascertained. We contend that to work on the public roads. Such a law the Legislature, and it passed with such State being warned that the adoption of it would not violate the letter or spirit was passed but it has been utilized by unanimity that the yeas and nays were the proposed amendment of 1886 would of the constitution, if there were a renot demanded. (p. 321 House Journal give the right to the Legislature to re- apportionment prior to every election. That all Courts and municipal authorities 1884.) This bill then came to the Sen- apportion on the U. S. Census of 1880, There are no words in that instrument which, under existing laws, have power ate, was referred to the judiciary com- did notwithstanding vote for the amend- that directly or by implication prohibit to sentence convicts to confinement in mittee, and I, as the organ of a major- ment and thus conclusively approved of the distribution every two years. It is prisons, may, within their discretion, ity of that committee, reported back the that method. 4th. That the main made mandatory by the constitution of impose the condition of hard labor for bill with recommendation that it should strength of the opposition in the Senate, 1868 to take the census and apportion a period not exceeding ninety days. pass. When it was taken up for dis- that which was steady, consistent and in 1875 and in every tenth year therecussion it was vigorously attacked by aggressive, was from below the dividing after. The amendment of 1886 makes labor and confinement, may, upon the mists.) because it would cost \$75,000 tween Charleston and Richland, the or \$100,000, as they alleged. In fact section that would lose by re-apportionit would not have cost more than half ment. 5th. That the opposition was census taken by the State or upon the public works of the County in which the this sum. But the bill was rejected by based at one time on one pretext, and U. S. census of 1880. We have been offence of which they are convicted was a vote of 19 against to 15 in favor of then at another on a different pretext. denied the State census of 1884 and committed, or upon the streets or other the message. Of the 19 against it, 14 6th. That this opposition admits in the egain in 1885, and now in 1887 with public works within the the limits of the were below the dividing line, and 5 report to the bill of 1887 and its adop- the new amendment, we are denied an above it. Of the 15 in its favor 12 tion by the Senate, that in antagonizing apportionment under U. S. census of were from above and 3 below the line the bill of 1884 and of 1885 they had 1880. In doing this the Senate has The Senator from Sumter was absent- antagonized what was then the law. set at defiance the vital, fundamental

ernor to take the Census under Sec. 5 Democratic party of the State is not to the method of ascertaining the numof Art. 2, was proposed in the House, guilty of the breach of the Constitution ber of inhabitants, a secondary and nays, by 80 for, to 5 against it-p. 177 it has actually favored it on every oc- by it has set the letter above the spirit of House Journal 1885. The bill then casion, and on the other hand it es and essence of the law. By so doing came to the Senate, was referred to the tablishes that the wrong has been per- it has rendered itself obnoxious to anjudiciary committee, and I, as the organ petrated by the combined influence of other well settled rule of interpretation, of the majority, reported in its favor. a coterie of short-sighted politicians to wit: 'To violate the spirit of the law practicable to employ the labor to adwas assailed upon the filmsy pretext few Senators, and that this coterie is fraud no less criminal than an open

Section 4. The House of Represen- swallowing a camel tatives shall consist of one hundred and That the General Assembly may at any

It is a well established maxim of 'is no room for construction.' Are not of the inhabitants was prescribed in bial saying, is a puzzling one to trans-

The leading fundamental principle in this section of the Constitution is 'That representation in the Aouse shall be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants News and Courier expressly assigning in each ' No one will dare deny this. as the ground of objection that if it were | Then we quote from Judge Cooly, a

'Narrow and technical reasoning is

designed as a chart upon which every man, learned and unlearned, may be able to trace the leading principles of ter above the spirit. The amendment was ratified by the re-apportionment is not based on the silence of the Democracy has embolden- of.

sentation under the U. S. Census of this bill were the same or from the same that the only difference between the there must be a new apportionment unpresentation.

> House, being the most numerous body the other is subordinate or subsidiary to line, and located around and in and be- it mandatory in 1891 and in every tenth

These points I submit are made out principle of the constitution, as to by the proof, and do establish that the formation of the House, upon objection direction and control of the Board of in refusing re apportionment, and that subsidiary rule to the former, and thereconcentrating their influence upon a in pretending to respect the letter is a vantage; and provided further, that the violation of it. It is not less contrary But it may be replied that granting to the intention of the law-making provided suitable and efficient guards defeated by a vote of 19 against to 14 that much which has been said to be power, and only shows more artful and in favor—the Senators from Marion and true, yet if the bill of 1887 was indeed more deliberate malice. The Senate's that said guards be paid for such service Edgefield being absent. Of the 19 unconstitutional as claimed, the strength conduct reminds us of the Scribes and out of the County funds when employed against the bill, 13 were from below of your case is much weakened at least. Pharisees of old, who were rebuked by by said Boards of County Commissionand 6 above the line. Of the 14 in All I ask is that you read the amend- the Master because they paid tithes of ers, and out of the Municipal funds. favor, 10 were from above and 4 below ment of 1886 with an unbiased mind mint, and anise, and cummin, but and in view of the facts heretofore omitted the weightier matters of the law. It is straining at a gnat and

The wisdom of such conflict may ap At this same session of 1885, after twenty-four members, to be apportioned propriately be compared with that of the defeat of the one above named, a among the several Counties according the man who called in the physician to days to be specified by said Commissionas shall be by law directed: Provided, cian protested to the patient that all he wanted was a cure and he could and would cure him without salivation. But mediately preceding United States the patient dismissed his refractory doctor, and died of his disease, because the doctor would not cure him by the right may be utilized on the public roads?

Or it may be more fittingly compared replied to the charge that the Sabbath ready telegas (a telega is \$1000,) or was made for man, and not man for the order to get equal representation, and late. "Four legs in the air" is the not representation in order to have an literal rendering of it. I suppose it enumeration of inhabitants.

Or again, if one who acknowledges the obligation of the rule that men ought always to pray, should attempt to justify himself in not praying because prayer ought to be offered on the knees, and that he could not kneel, when he had voluntarily and purposely so crippled himself that he was unable to

misplaced when it is brought to bear upon an instrument framed by the peoanalagous to that of the Senators who ple themselves, for themselves, and voted sgainst re-apportionment-it is elevating method above results-the let- dos (lovers) will only laugh and an-

government.' And, again: 'It is a I am satisfied that the Democratic will help us.) which simply means, in maxim of interpretation that every law party of the State is not responsible for other words: "We are both young ought to be so construed as to preserve and does not approve of the rejection of and brimful of passion, we like each unimpaired fundamental principles.' re-apportionment. I am only surprised other exceedingly and we will do our Is it not clear then that the action of that there has not been a more pro- will, come what may." In such cases the majority of the Senate in rejecting nounced condemnation of it. The very the Deity is seldom seriously thought plain language of the Constitution- ed the coterie and weakened the true

similar proceedings, or it will betray

the unlawful exclusion of 14 from the

deed it is much more likely to be done

Convicts for our Public Roads. Spartanburg Herald.

Some years ago there was a strong demand for the passage of a law comin which the offence for which they are

sentenced was committed. That all convicts so sentenced to hard labor for the County shall be under the County Commissioners, and the said municipal convicts under sentence to hard labor under the direction and control of the said municipal authorities, who shall respectively direct the time, place said Municipal Authorities, respectively for the safekeeping of said convicts, and

That; the County Sheriff, charged with the custody of prisoners sentenced te hard labor, shall, during the work hours of the day, or during the term of ers deliver them to safekeeping of the

The above is a full text of the Act. it has not been generally known that it had become law. Would it not be well for our County Commissioners to see to it that at the next term of Court the short term convicts shall be senteneed to hard labor so that their services

Marriages in Mexico.

In Mexico everybody marries, whether young or old, rich or poor, of only cuatro piernas al ayre. This means people who bring to each other in wedlock no dower save their person, which, indeed, is the most usual one in this country. The reckless Mexicans, like too many people north of the Rio Grande, rush into matrimony without the slightest care for the future or the beggars they may bring into the world. If any sober friend, who has observed the ways of life, should suggest to an ar-The reasoning in all these cases is dent young couple how necessary some little property is to keep the devil out of the house, the enamoraswer: "Dies nos amparara," (God

Now at the session of 1887, the mem- can only be defended (if at all) on nar- representatives of good faith and De- Capt. Patrick is making a crowning bers favoring re-apportionment, suppos- row and technical reasoning, and that mocracy, as is seen in the diminished success of his military Institute at ing that this amendment, having been it clearly impairs a leading, fundamen majority in the House at its last session Anderson. There are 105 cadets in I propose to show, however, that the adopted by the Democrats, would be tal principle of the Constitution, and in favor of re-apportionment. The party attendance now, and they form two